



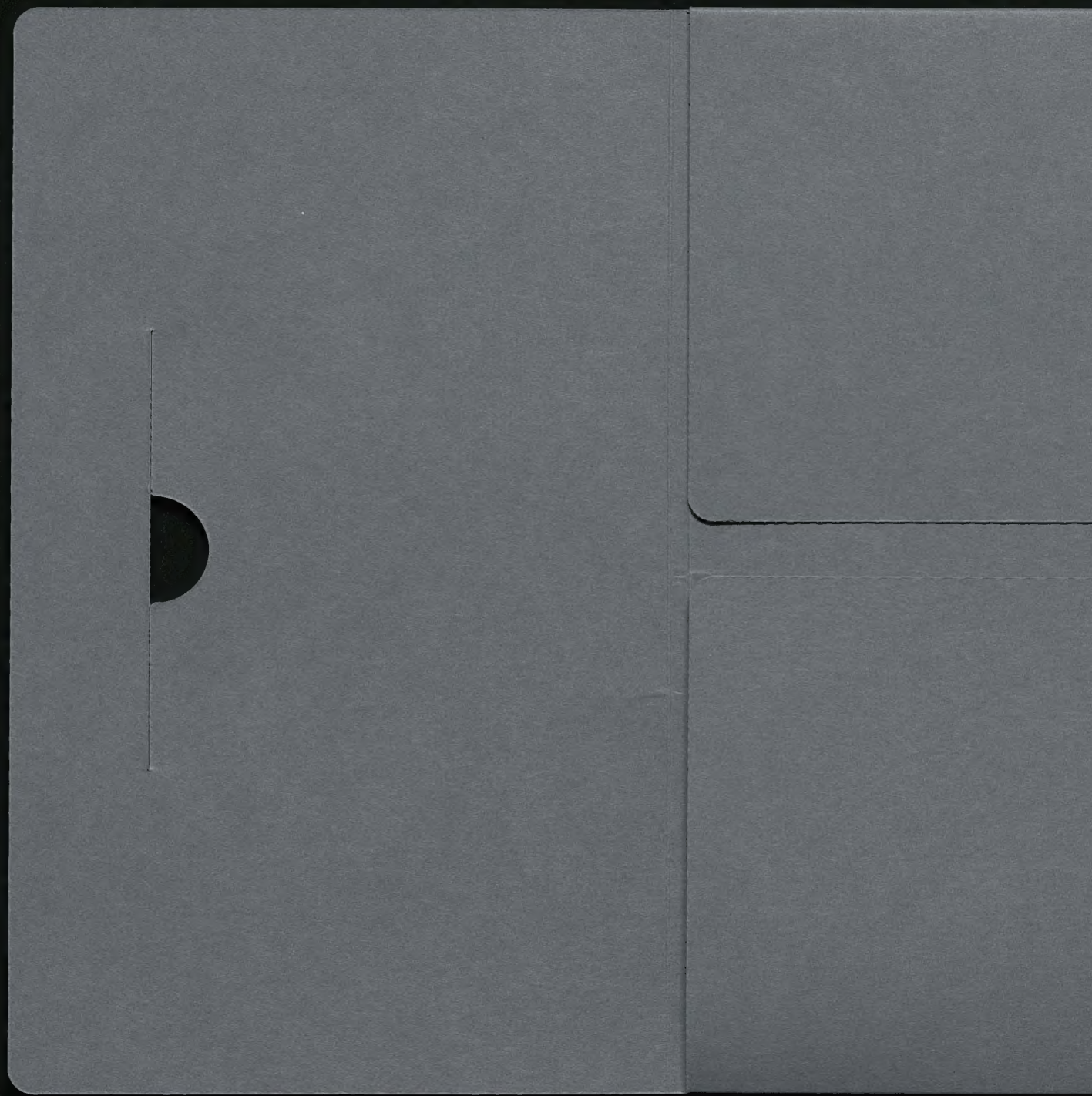
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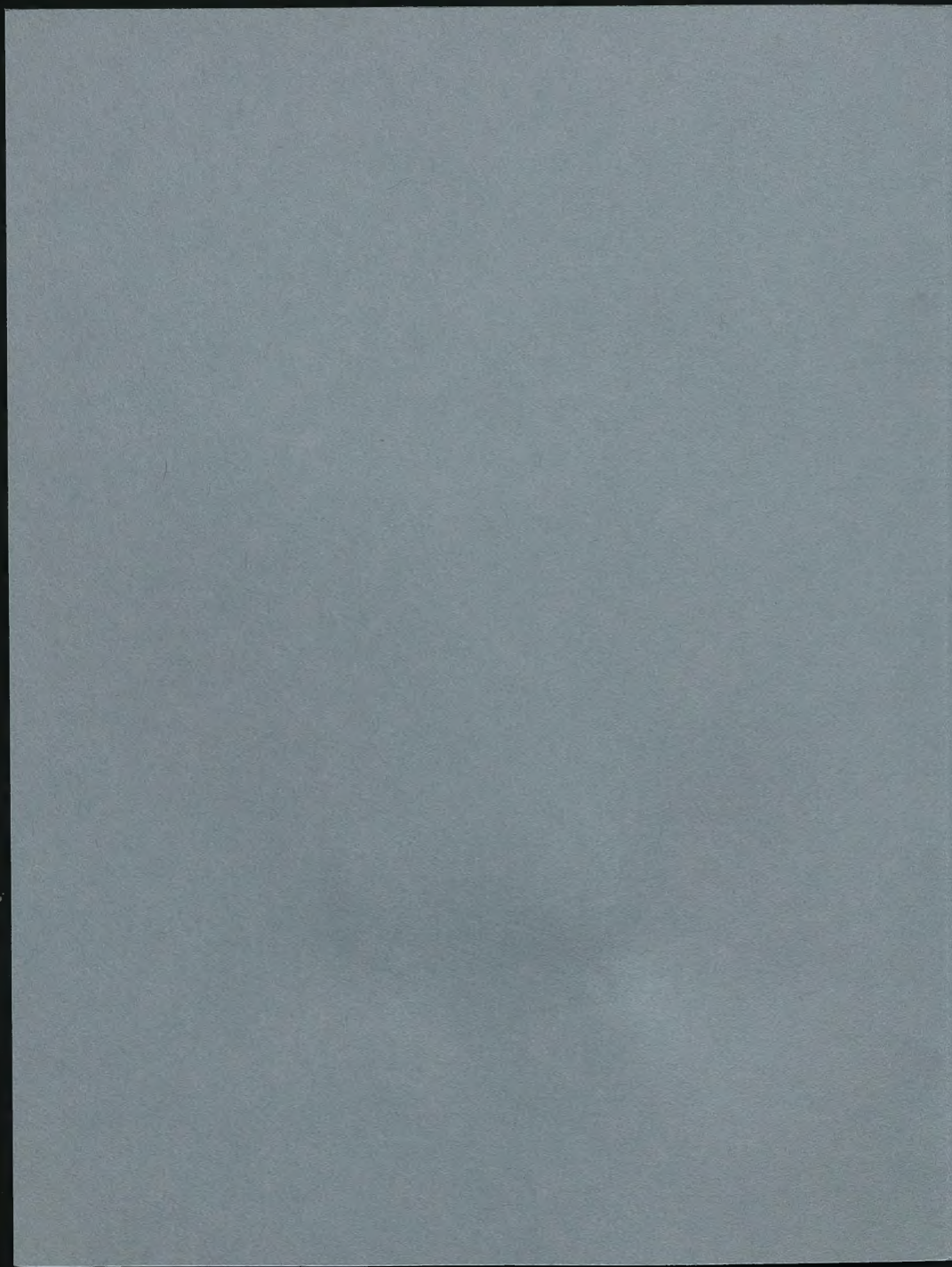


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QVÆSTIO
MATHEMATICA,
EX
GEOMETRIA PRACTICA

DE
Magnitudinum dimensionibus,
In Academia Cracouiensi,
Publicæ disputationi,

A
M. IOANNE CZYRNEK,
Philosophiæ Doctore.

In Lectorio DD. Theologorum
Iagelloniano.

Spactâ Epochâ Incarnati Christi 1649. die 9. Octobris.

Superiorum permissu

PROPOSITA.

CRACOVIAE,

In Officina Typographica Francisci Casarij, S. R. M. Typographi.

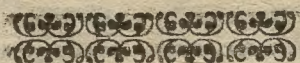
IN STEMMA

Antiquæ Domus.



Moenia proponunt virtutum signa Tuarum,
 Hæc in Te splendent, Sol vt in orbe nitet.
 Exubet, & dum vult Patriæ defendere fines,
 Fortis in arma ruit, protinus iste Leo.
 Vt domus est Solis, sydus cæleste Leonis;
 Sic in Te virtus Regia, ritè manet.

*to concept
 bignin paur
 Signo Cistich alias
 m. d. l. Turru
 ex.*



Perillustri ac Admodum Rñdo Domino,

D. SIGISM V N D O
C I E L E C K I,

Præposito Posnaniensi; Gnesn¹: Płocen³: Cracouien²
Łouicen: &c. Canonico, S. R. M. Secretario.

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5

Viro ubique magno,

Domino & Mæcenati amplissimo.

M. IOANNES CZYRNEK

Omnem felicitatem precatur.

Singularis humanitas Tua Perillust. ac Adm. Rñde D. & mihi, & alijs Pro-
fessoribus Academicis Posnania præstita, publicam etiam exposcebat grati-
tudinem. Nam sicut turpè est bene meritis Viris, nullam referre gratiam; ita
laudat. le, quã priuatim, quã publicè, beneficiorum recordari. Quorum memo-
ria cum non debeat senescere; idcirco primam nactus occasionem, Tibi Perillust. ac
Admodum Rñde. Dñe. debitum gratitudinis persolua. Illum enim quem dignitatis,
Tuae cultum debebam, distulisse hactenus non neglexisse videor. Quare cum Qua-
stionem Mathematicam, in lucem auspiciatam sub Tuo Clarissimo profero Nomine,
ut Tuis plurimis beneficiis aliquomodo respondeã; diceat mihi, egregia Tuae virtutis
facinora recensere. Neque verò aucupabor laudis initium ab antiquissima Tui San-
guinis Familia, vel à Maioribus quos gentilitia dignitas, præclaris rerum gestarum
encomijs adornauit. Quis enim aut meritò eloqueretur, aut condignè recenseret?
ut perpetuã successionem vetustissima CIELECCIORVM Prosapia, tam custodes le-
gum, quã pacis administratos, protulerit probatissimos; tã egregios iudiciarie litis
interpretes, quã in re militari celeberrimos Herodas dederit; tam in administran-
da Repub. Senatores optimos, quã in ornanda Ecclesia Antistites eximios concess-
rit. Sed quoniã longè clarior sese ingerit apparatus, quem Tuae virtutibus Familia

73.

M
+
 adornata, ita aptè suo ordine concinnauit; ut illi neque ad pulchritudinem digni-
 tas, neque ad maiestatem splendor, neque ad magnanimitatem grauitas, neque
 ad rerum gestarum gloriam autoritas deesse videatur; faciam ego, quod arte
 probè instructi Pictores, quando magnarum rerum in parua mole non possunt ex-
 primere vestigia, tantùm compendiaris, proponunt notas: curriculum laudum
 Tuarū in una pagella comprehendendo magnitudinē operis immensū in compen-
 dium reuocabo. Si quidem spargit se vberimè virtutum Tuarū inbar, etiam in
 remotos vtriusq. Polonia fines diffusim. Relucet primo intuitu candor Tuus
 incredibilis, in propagando cultu Diuino zelus, in consilio dando prudentia, in ore
 magnanimitas, in moribus sanctimonia, in egenos liberalitas, erga omnes præ-
 sertim viros Academicos propensio & affabilitas, erga Deum & Patronos Po-
 lonia pietas; & reliquæ innata virtutes veluti stelle in Te relucet. De-
 monstras ad oculum Perillustri Domino, hac dignitatis spatia ingressus, quid sit
 benè de Patria & Ecclesia mereri. Tua Te magna euocarunt merita, & in hoc
 amplissimo gradu consistere fecerunt; quæ ego singula non explico, sed tantùm di-
 gnā prosequor veneratione. Nam cum & liberalis, & sincerus, & magnani-
 mus, & veritatis amans sis, non potes esse à Tua humanitate alienus. Ab his fon-
 tibus promanat iste riuus, & ab eiusmodi virtutum riuis longè maximus pullulat
 fructus. Sed nolo esse longior, me Tibi obstrictum fateri perlibent. malo,
 quàm exaggerare quantum debeam; & gratias breuibus persolvere, quàm mo-
 dum Tuorū beneficiorum definire. Scilicet mei muneris est, proposita in questione,
 non Tuam magnitudinem metiri, & Mathematicarum dimensionum demonstra-
 tiones, non Tua innumera merita & encomia pro dignitate explicare. Tu verò
 Perillustri & Adm. Rnde Domine, pro eo quem Posnanie Matheseos Professor
 experiebar fauorem, lucubrationem hanc meam serenā fronte & gratissimo animo
 suscipere velis. Efficiet credo innatus Tuus fauor quòd istud gratitudinis meæ &
 obseruantia publicum testimonium, non modò Paternum beneuolentiæ sinum, sed
 & patrociniū consequetur singulare. Viue itaq. felicissimè & diutissimè, lon-
 gis etatibus fatorum clementiā superstes; Academicas literas, & Viros literatos,
 bonarumq. artium Cracouiense Athenæum, Heroicā animi beneuolentiā prote-
 gas, actuearis.

major hat
inue
W. Klapper. Dedi Cracouiæ, ex Collegio Vladislauiano, Aera
 Salutis nostræ, 1649. Die 1. Octobris.
Abbo Col. for

Q V Æ S T I O

M A T H E M A T I C A.

V. Omnis magnitudinis
Phyficæ, in certo subiecto
tam naturali quàm artificia-
li, per instrumenta Mathe-
matica, possit & longitudo,
& altitudo, & profunditas,
& latitudo, & distantia ab
alia magnitudine Euthyme-
tricè, superficies Embadome-
tricè, & soliditas Stereome-
tricè mensurari nec ne?

CONCLUSIO I.

Omnis magnitudo Physica, in certo subiecto tam naturali quàm artificiali, potest per Mathematica instrumenta mensurari.

COROLLARIA.

1. Magnitudo Physica est quantitas continua, cuius partes communi termino, in certo subiecto; siue illud sit naturale ut mons, terra, cælum; siue artificiale ut arx, templum fortalitium &c. continentur.

2. Magnitudinem in concreto considerat Geometria Practica, illamq; docet benè metiri & artificiose; ut lineam, superficiem Physicam, corpus Physicum.

3. Magnitudinem in abstracto Geometria Theorica speculatur, eiusq; principium, affectiones tam absolutas quàm relatas, & species omnes examinat.

4. Dimensio magnitudinis, explicat rationem eius, per aliquam mensuram famosam seu magnitudinem notissimam & facillimè tractabilem; idq; vel simpliciter vel comparatè.

5. Omnes sphaeræ cælestes, in quantum distant à globo terrenno, crassitudinem habent, ambitum, & solidi-

soliditatem, mensurantur: Item stellæ fixæ cuiuscunq;
magnitudinis; item Planetæ elementa &c. in mun-
do contenta.

6. Falsò dixerunt aliqui Philosophi, Mundum
(licet domicilium sit amplissimum & capacissimum
omnium creaturarum) esse infinitum: nam ratio nostra
utcuq; assequitur eius magnitudinem, scilicet prout
suâ quantitate continuâ, excedit quantitatem reli-
quorum corporum.

7. Instrumenta Mathematica sunt mensuræ accu-
ratè fabrefactæ, ad explorandam cuiuslibet magni-
tudinis Physicæ dimensionem, Ut est lineale, circi-
nus, norma, perpendiculum, scala proportionalis,
radius Geometricus & Astronomicus, abacus Geo-
dæticus, annulus Astronomicus, torquetum, quadra-
tum Geometricum cui quadrans circuli inscribitur
aut circumscribitur, astrolabium, semicirculus, trila-
terum cum pyxide, &c.

CONCLUSIO II.

Cuiusvis magnitudinis Physicæ & longi-
B 2 tudo,

tudo, & altitudo, & profunditas, & latitudo, & distantia ab alia magnitudine, Euthymetricè mensuratur.

C O R O L L A R I A.

1. Horizontalis distantia, inter duos terminos, in eodem plano positos, per lineam rectam cognoscitur.

2. A termino aliquo remotiore ab altitudine quâpiam, ad alium terminum in illa altitudine eminentiorem, diametralis distantia Euthymetricè mensurata, terminorum distantiam ostendit.

3. Distantiam transversalem, inter duos terminos, in supremo, siue eiusdem plani perpendicularis aut acclinati, siue diuersorum planorum constitutos, recta linea artificiosè mensurata explicat.

4. Altitudo à basi alicuius ædificij ad verticem, beneficio lineæ perpendicularis inquiruntur.

5. Putei aut fossæ, aut duorū collium inter se distitorū profunditas per lineā perpendicularem exponitur.

6. Linea recta metitur distantiam accliuiorem, seu planam obliquam, quæ non correspondet Horizontalis,

ti, sed alicubi magis alicubi minus assurgit, ut est montium & collium situs.

7. Deniq; libratio locorum per lineam rectam, cum linea Horizontali comparatam perficitur.

CONCLUSIO III.

Superficies quælibet magnitudinis Physicæ, non potest aliter quàm Embadometricè mensurari.

. COROLLARIA.

1. Dimensio Embadometrica est artificiosa inuētio areæ superficiei propositæ, per mensuras superficiarias quadratas simul longas & latas.

2. Aream tringuli tam rectanguli quàm obliquanguli siue amblygoni siue oxygonij Planimetria Embadometricè docet inuenire.

3. Triangulati superficies, tam quadrangula quàm multangula, & siue ordinata siue inordinata, potest facili modo per resolutionem in triangula rectangula, in numeris exhiberi.

4. Cognitâ diametro & peripheriâ, facile habetur
dimensio planæ superficiei simpliciter curvilineæ; ut est
planum simpliciter rotundum circulus.

5. Aliquomodo exprimitur figuræ planæ curvili-
neæ mistæ area, qualis est circuliformis, videlicet elli-
psis seu figura ovalis & parambola,

6. Superficiei sphæricæ gibbæ à centro cõprehensi
spatij æquidistantis, area sphærica explicatur, per
planum maximi eius circuli & diametrum.

7. Nec minus artificiosè cognoscitur superficies
gibba varia, tam tónica à subiecta peripheriâ ad verti-
cem æqualiter fastigans (per planum è latere & dimi-
dio basis; addito subiecto circulo;) quàm cylindracea à
subiecta peripheriâ ad sublimem æqualem & para-
rellam æqualiter tendens, per planum è sua basi & alti-
tudine, additâ utrâque basi circulari planâ.

CONCLUSIO IV.

Stereometricè mensuranda est soliditas
cuiuslibet Physicæ magnitudinis seu cor-
poris Physici.

COR-

C O R O L L A R I A.

1. Dimensio Stereometrica, est artificiosa inuentio capacitatis solidorum per famosam mensuram cubicam, quâ exploratur corporis alicuius trina dimensio, seu soliditas.

2. Soliditas pyramidis planæ, à basi rectilinea & plana, triangulis planis fastigiatæ, per planum è sua basi & triente altitudinis, innotescit.

3. Cubi prout rectanguli Isòédri, sex quadratis seu hedris æqualibus comprehensi, ex basi eius & altitudine inquiritur soliditas.

4. Prisma tam pentàèdrũ quàm pentàèdratum & quodlibet generaliter paralleipedũ, suam, dimensionẽ stereometricã explicat, per planum è basi & altitudine.

5. Corporis simpliciter rotundi, à superficie gibbâ ordinatâ comprehensi, per planũ ex diametro & sextante sphaerici, soliditas globi habetur.

6. Sicut soliditas pyramidis planæ rectilineæ, ita & coni ex basi & triente altitudinis, sed cylindri per planum ex basi & altitudine, inuestigatur, dimensio stereometrica.

Suppositâ

7. Suppositâ altitudine cæli stelliferi semidiame-
tris terræ, 12081. seu milliarib⁹ Germanicis 10389660,
erit latitudo eius tam ratione superficiei planæ millia-
rium Germanicorum 38828570000000000, quàm
ratione superficiei conuexæ 155314280000000000,
deniq^{ue} capacitas sue soliditas milliari Germanicùm
31093918856000000000,

in bono m. l. b. s.
Univ. Crac.

Sub felicissimis Auspiciis •
Magnifici & Admodum Reuerendi Domini,
D. STANISLAI ROZYCKI,
I. V. Doctoris & Professoris, •
Almæ Vniuersitatis Cracouiensis
VIGILANTISSIMI
R E C T O R I S.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing. Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing. Sixth, the world's population is becoming more health conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Seventh, the world's population is becoming more environmentally conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Eighth, the world's population is becoming more technologically advanced, and the demand for food is increasing. Ninth, the world's population is becoming more socially conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Tenth, the world's population is becoming more politically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be fed. First, the world's population can be fed by increasing the production of food. Second, the world's population can be fed by increasing the distribution of food. Third, the world's population can be fed by increasing the consumption of food. Fourth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the storage of food. Fifth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the processing of food. Sixth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the packaging of food. Seventh, the world's population can be fed by increasing the transportation of food. Eighth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the marketing of food. Ninth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the retailing of food. Tenth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the wholesaling of food.

There are a number of challenges to feeding the world's population. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the demand for food is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing. Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing. Sixth, the world's population is becoming more health conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Seventh, the world's population is becoming more environmentally conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Eighth, the world's population is becoming more technologically advanced, and the demand for food is increasing. Ninth, the world's population is becoming more socially conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Tenth, the world's population is becoming more politically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of solutions to the problem of feeding the world's population. First, the world's population can be fed by increasing the production of food. Second, the world's population can be fed by increasing the distribution of food. Third, the world's population can be fed by increasing the consumption of food. Fourth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the storage of food. Fifth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the processing of food. Sixth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the packaging of food. Seventh, the world's population can be fed by increasing the transportation of food. Eighth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the marketing of food. Ninth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the retailing of food. Tenth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the wholesaling of food.

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